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A
S E R M O N

694.9.4.
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PREACHED BEFORE THE
P R E S I D E N T
AND
G O V E R N O R S
OF,
ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1771,
IN
GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

K-

By T. RUTHERFORTH, D.D.
ARCHDEACON OF ESSEX,
AND
KING'S PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.
born Oct^r 13. 1712. — died Oct^r 5. 1771.

C A M B R I D G E,
Printed by J. ARCHDEACON Printer to the UNIVERSITY;
And sold by J. WOODYER, and T. & J. MERRILL, in CAMBRIDGE.
M.DCC.LXXI.

S E R M O N

PREACHED

P R E S I D E N T

AND

G O V E R N O R S

OF

ADDENBROOKS HOSPITAL

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1871

IN

CLAYTON MARY CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE

By T. F. FLETCHER, D.D.

ARCHDEACON OF ESSSEX

AND

RECTOR OF CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE

Printed by J. W. L. Gifford, Cambridge

C A M B R I D G E

Printed by J. W. L. Gifford, Cambridge
And sold by W. L. Gifford, 1, Market Lane, Cambridge

M. D. C. C. C. C.

S E R M O N, &c.

JOHN v. 7.

SIR; I HAVE NO MAN, WHEN THE WATER IS TROUBLED, TO PUT ME INTO THE POOL.

WHETHER the healing virtue of the waters of Bethesda was a remain of those extraordinary interpositions, by which the God of Israel supported his peculiar claim to the country, which he had given to his chosen people; or whether he intended by it to distinguish the time of his Son's appearance in the world, and then first imparted it, when *he opened a fountain to the house of David, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness; the effects, which it produced, and the law, by which it was governed, were such, as shewed, that the hand, which occasionally troubled these

* Zach. xiii. 1. A waters,

waters, was the hand of an angel sent from him. They afforded, immediately after they had been moved, a cure for diseases of every kind; but this cure was, on every motion of them, confined to a single person, to him only, who first stepped in.

Amongst the many unfortunate and pityable objects, the lame, and blind, and paralytic, who waited there for the gracious opportunity of recovering their health, there was one, whose weakness and infirmity would not suffer him to make such haste to the waters, when they were troubled, as the occasion required, and he had no man to put him into the pool. He had no friends, who were willing of their own accord, and his poverty would not allow him to engage any one for hire, to undertake an attendance, which might be long and tedious, and which in such a scene of misery, as surrounded the place, would certainly be melancholy and disgustful: so that with his cure before his eyes he was left to struggle under the weight of his disease; for his own feeble endeavours to obtain this cure availed him nothing, and, whilst he was coming, another stepped down before him.

The remedy held out to him was indeed extraordinary, and the effects of it were miraculous: but the situation, which cut him off from the hopes of receiving any benefit from this favour of heaven is common: if you look into the cottages of the poor, you may see it there; it is the situation of all those, whom

whom I would recommend to your bounty and protection; of all, who are the objects of that charitable institution, which is the occasion of our present meeting.

The Father of mercies has been pleased in the ordinary course of his providence to supply mankind with * medicines to heal their sickness. He has not indeed left them in possession of a tree † of life, to which they may put forth their hand, and take, and eat, and live for ever: but amongst the numberless instances of bounty and goodness, which are to be found in his works, he has given them remedies to alleviate or remove the various diseases, to which they are liable, and to preserve their life as long as the present nature and constitution of their bodies will permit it to last.

These, like many other blessings, of which he is the Author, are dispensed by the intervention of man. The medicinal substances, which may be collected from the several parts of the natural world, are discovered by observation and experience; they cannot be procured without some labour, when they are the produce of our own soil; and much more is necessary, when they are to be fetched from distant countries; many of them will not yield their healing virtue, till much art and skill has been used in preparing them; and all of them require great sagacity and judgment in their application. But by whatever

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* Psal. cxlvii. 3.

† Gen. iii. 22.

hand the plant may be gathered, or the mineral may be dug; from whatever climate they may be brought; how nice soever the process may be, which calls forth their hidden powers; or how great discernment soever may be necessary to apply them properly; their beneficial qualities are originally derived from the great author of nature, who made them what they are; the various arts, which are used about them, and all their own operations, are carried on by such laws, as his wisdom and power have appointed.

We may go one step farther. The creator of the world, who contrived and established a course of nature, continues to administer and direct it according * to the good pleasure of his will. † “ My Father “ worketh hitherto,” says our Saviour, “ and I “ work.” His own work, which was the occasion of his saying this, was the cure of a paralytic, the impotent man, as he is called, who complained to him in the words of the text. The general testimony therefore, which he has here given, of the continual interposition and agency of God in the government of the world, cannot be applied with more propriety in any particular instance, than in this, which we are now considering. It will authorize us to affirm, that the same almighty being, who in the works of creation has furnished us with remedies to heal our diseases, guides and controls the effects of them, not only by the intervention of men, but likewise by the workings of his own providence.

And

* Ephes. i. 5.

† John v. 17.

And from hence we may learn, whilst we honour
 * a physician with the honour due unto him, to render
 † unto God the things, that are Gods.

However we may affect to be thought philosophers; it will be no discredit to this part of our character to confess, that our knowledge of nature and its laws is confined to those operations of matter and motion, which are the objects of our senses, and does not extend to the secret springs, from which these operations begin, and by which they are governed. They, who carry their enquiries the farthest, will find, whether they have modesty enough to own it or not, that there are mysteries in nature, which no human eye can penetrate; that only a part of that train of causes, on which every effect, produced in the natural world, depends, is within our view; that, however uniformly these obvious and nearer causes may operate, yet the hidden and remoter causes, by which their operation is governed, may be under the immediate control and direction of God; and consequently that, when the scriptures affirm the several parts of the material world to be made subservient by his agency to the purposes of his will, our best improvements in natural knowledge will not warrant us to say the contrary. Our ignorance and short-sightedness will not indeed establish the doctrine of a particular providence; but they will do all, that we want to have done, towards the establishing of it; they will prevent the contrary doctrine from being
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* Eccclus. xxxviii. 1. † Matth. xxii. 21.

established by philosophical speculations; and the scriptures, when the impediments, too commonly thrown in their way by the *opposition of science falsely so called, are thus removed, will do the rest.

When the leper is cleansed † by washing seven times in Jordan, or the eyes of the blind are opened ‡ by a touch, the work of God is visible: it begins and is carried on amongst those causes, which are within our view. Observation has taught us, that the water of the river, and the human finger, have not these powers without his intervention. But when diseases are cured by the use of those medicines, which upon frequent tryals, though they may sometimes have failed, have most commonly been found successful; we are apt not to consider, that, as the causes, which come within the reach of our most improved knowledge, are themselves only the effects of other causes, which are placed beyond it, the work of God may begin too high for us to see it; and consequently, though every thing, which falls under our notice, proceeds according to constant laws and a course of nature, yet this will not afford us sufficient grounds to conclude, that the special interposition of an all-ruling providence has not been concerned in bringing about the event. || St. Paul, and all they, who were shipwrecked with him, came safe to land; those, who could swim, escaped by swimming, and the rest by floating, some on boards and some on broken

* 1 Tim. vi. 20. † 2 Kings v. 10. 14. ‡ Matth. ix. 29.
|| Acts xxvi. 43, 44.

broken pieces of the ship. No human observation could find any thing here, but what was carried on by established laws, and agreeably to the common course of nature. But the apostle had taught them beforehand, and still teaches us, that their deliverance was the work of providence. "There shall be no loss," * says he, "of any man's life among you; for there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am, and whom I serve, saying; Lo, God hath given thee all them, that sail with thee."

But though God in his works of creation and providence holds out remedies to mankind for the many maladies and diseases, which are incident to their bodies; the poor, if they have no compassionate and benevolent friend to assist them, are not able to obtain their share in this general blessing. Their scanty earnings, when they are in full health, will scarce answer the first demands of nature, and provide bread † for them to eat, and raiment to put on: but in the time of sickness they are so far from being able to procure for themselves advice and medicines, that the loss or interruption of their daily labour deprives them of the means even of their daily subsistence.

The plan, which you may have marked out in your own minds for God to follow in the administration of human affairs, will not perhaps admit of such a dispensation, as this. You require him to bestow

* Acts xxvi. 22, 23, 24. † Gen. xxviii. 20.

bestow all his favours with an impartial hand, and to take care by proper laws and regulations, that every one should have an opportunity of receiving such a share of them, as is necessary for his support and comfort. If you, who *have this worlds good, are led by such speculations to doubt, whether those means of recovering health and preserving life, which are too costly for the poor to purchase, can be the gift of him, who †is no respecter of persons, or be under the guidance and direction of the common Father of mankind, who cares for all alike; St. Paul has taught the preachers of the gospel, what answer to give you; ‡ “ Charge them, that are rich in this “ world, — that they do good, that they be rich in “ good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good “ foundation against the time to come, that they “ may lay hold on eternal life.” Or take it in the words of him, who is to judge you at the last day, which will help you in your application of it to the present purpose; || “ I was sick, and ye visited me : “ for inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the “ least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto “ me.” The higher you have carried the objection, the deeper impression ought the answer to make on your hearts. As God employs the art and judgment of the learned to discover and apply those medicines, which he created at first, and still directs and controls; so he commands you to make yourselves his in-

* 1 John iii. 17. † Acts x. 34. ‡ 1 Tim. vi. 17, 18, 19.
 || Matth. xxv. 36. 40.

instruments in dispensing them to the poor. This is the law, by which he extends these favours to them: and whatever * fails of all the good, which he has purposed concerning them; he will require it at your hands. If therefore you † shut up your bowels of compassion from them, when they are languishing ‡ on the bed of sickness, and must for want of your bounty and assistance continue to languish there; you cannot make that expence, which has put it out of their power to procure remedies for their pains and diseases, a ground either for impeaching the equity and goodness of his providence on the one hand, or for denying on the other his care and superintendence, without condemning yourselves.

The friendless and necessitous condition of the paralytic at Bethesda, joined to the nature of the distemper, under which he laboured, prevented him from receiving the same benefit from the waters of the pool, which others received, who attended there with him. Do you think this a sufficient argument to prove, that the healing quality, which was imparted to it, as often as it was troubled, was not the work of God? If such a seeming inequality in dispensing this blessing should for a moment raise in your minds the least suspicion of this sort; you may easily remove it by considering the event. What might appear to be wanting in one miracle, was supplied by another, and the paralytic, whose situation would not allow him to partake in the remedy, which others received from the interposition of heaven by

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* Josh. xxiii. 14.

† 1 John iii. 7.

‡ Psal. xli. 3.

the ministry of an angel, was cured of his infirmity by the immediate interposition of the Son of God. * "When Jesus saw him lie, and knew, that he had been now a long time in that case," he asked him, "whether he would be made whole?" and having led him by this question to relate his distress, "he saith unto him, Arise, take up thy bed and walk; and immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed and walked." You are, or at least, you profess yourselves to be, disciples of Christ; and he has † left you an example, that you should follow his steps. You cannot indeed equal him in power; but it is your duty to imitate his goodness. You cannot heal the diseases of the poor by speaking a word; but your bounty may obtain for them the ordinary means of recovery, which they cannot obtain without it. Heaven has placed these means out of their reach; but it has placed them within yours, and has commanded you ‡ to make your abundance a supply for their want.

If you neglect the opportunity, which our infirmity offers you, of obeying these commands; or if you obey them with too sparing a hand; though the patrons and supporters of it have no right to expect, that you should make any excuses to them, yet the office, which I am called to discharge, requires me to obviate such excuses, as you may probably make to yourselves.

Should you say within yourselves, that your income will

* John v. 6, 8, 9. † 1 Pet. ii. 21. ‡ 2 Cor. viii. 14.

will only supply you with the means of living suitably to your station, and of providing for your families, and will afford you nothing, or however not much; to give away to the poor for any purposes whatsoever; no man else may perhaps be so well acquainted with your affairs, as to be able to judge for you, but each of you can judge for himself, whether this plea be true, or not: and if your * heart condemn you, when you make use of it to check your bounty; remember, that God is greater than your heart, and knoweth all things. It must certainly be a very humiliating consideration to any man, whatever his rank in life may be, that he has barely a maintenance for himself and his children. Whoever is conscious, that he is in this situation, must never boast himself † in the multitude of his riches: for how should he imagine, that he has enough to make him proud, who has persuaded himself, that he has not enough to allow him to be charitable? The truth is, that the desire of ‡ heaping up riches for no other purpose, saving § the beholding of them with our eyes, often disguises itself under the fair appearance of a desire of providing for our families: and vanity and luxury are apt to suggest to us, that such a way of living is necessary for our station, as in the judgement of the wise and the good very ill becomes it. Whilst we are thus misled by false appearances, which our vicious appetites invent, and self-deceit encourages; what might have been spared out of our substance, and ought to have been bestowed on the indigent and helpless, is either

* 1 John iii. 20. † Psal. xlix. 16. ‡ Psal. xxxvi. 6.
§ Eccles. v. 11.

*corrupted by the rust of avarice or consumed by the moth of prodigality.

Of you, † to whom much has been given, much will be required: for though ‡ the mite of a poor widow, who has no more to bestow, is a bountiful alms, which will be acceptable in the sight of God, and thankfully received by us, yet agreeably to the apostles instructions ¶ I would be understood to address myself more immediately to you, who are rich in this world, and to charge you, that you do good, that you be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate. The wants of the poor are many and various: and if you are disposed to satisfy yourselves with relieving them in some instances, whilst you neglect them in others; the Judge of all mankind has been graciously pleased to forewarn you, that you will fall short of that standard, which he has prescribed to you, and by which he will examine your conduct in the great day of account. He requires you § to visit the sick, as well as to feed the hungry and cloath the naked. To visit the sick, is not merely to look on them; || and then, like the priest and the levite in the gospel, to pass by on the other side: but, as he has expressed it * in the words of those, who will for having neglected it be condemned, when they stand before his tribunal, it is to minister unto them; or, as he has explained it more at large, when he proposes the example of the Samaritan †† to your imitation, it is to have compassion on them, to take care

* Matth. vi. 20. † Luke xii. 48. ‡ Mark xii. 42, 43, 44.
 ¶ 1 Tim. vi. 17, 18. § Matth. xxv. 35, 36. || Luke x. 31, 32.
 * Math. xxv. 44. †† Luke x. 33, 34, 35.

care of them, and out of your abundance to supply them with such things, as are necessary for the recovery of their health.

But *you have the poor always with you, and have no need to look far from home for proper objects of your bounty: there are many such amongst those, whom in common language you call your neighbours; and as by the wages, which you pay them for their labour, you help to support them, when they are in health, so you are attentive to their wants, and ready to relieve them at their own homes, in the time of sickness. Thus far you do well. Yet even within these narrow limits, in which the charity of a christian has not sufficient room to expand itself, you might do better. An annual contribution would open our infirmary to your recommendation; where a greater number of those, whom you consider as the only proper objects of your care and liberality, may at the same expence to yourselves obtain the benefit of more skilful advice and assistance, of better accommodations, and of more constant and diligent attendance, than you can provide for them in the way of private benefactions. Suppose however, that in common cases neither you nor they should always feel the inconveniences attending this method of bestowing your favours; yet when they are afflicted with some lingering and painful disorder, which leaves them little hopes of a cure, or even of relief, without great expence; what measures will you pursue? Will you undertake to carry them through it?

This

* Matth. xxvi. 11.

This would be burthensome. Will you desert them in their distress? This would be inhuman. Will you apply to some one else for a recommendation to our charity, to which you have contributed nothing yourselves, unless perhaps by some casual gift on such an occasion, as the present? This would be disgraceful. But after all, though christianity, as well as your own inclinations, will lead you to take care in the first place of those, who by living near you, are more immediately within your notice, and are in some sort connected with you; yet the principles, which it has laid down for the regulation of your conduct, will direct you to enlarge the streams of your bounty, that others also may be refreshed with them, and, as you have opportunity, *to do good unto all men. Its beneficent author has informed you, that among the several branches of charity, which must all unite to gain admittance into † the kingdom prepared for the righteous from the foundation of the world, one is, that in the persons of his indigent brethren, when he was a stranger, you have taken him in: and after teaching you to consider ‡ the Samaritan as neighbour to the wounded traveller, whom he relieved, and for whose cure he provided; though they were neither of the same nation, nor of the same religion with one another; he closes his instruction with giving this command to each of you; — “Go, and do thou likewise.”

* Gal. vi. 10. † Matth. xxv. 34, 35. 40. ‡ Luke x. 36, 37.



With the preceding

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THE STATE OF
ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL
IN THE
TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS
M.DCC.LXXI.

* A

THE STATE OF
NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 1, 1901.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 1, 1899.

ALBANY:

J. B. LEECH, PRINTERS.

1901.

A Short Account of the Rise and Progress of this Charity.

IN the year 1719, *John Addenbrooke*, M.D. gave, by will, all his personal estate, (after debts and legacies paid), to erect, or hire, and maintain a small Physical Hospital in *Cambridge*.

In *April* 1766, the Trustees of the said Hospital published the following state of their affairs:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
" That the purchase of a garden, and of divers tene- " ments, for the site of the Hospital, amounted to	817	13	3
" That there had been expended in the building, " and about the ground, ———	3073	8	4½
" And in furniture, ———	119	1	5
" That by the above expences, some great losses, " taxes, and law-charges, their capital was then " reduced to ———	1804	16	4*

They then offered the house and furniture to the Public, and hoped, that a number of voluntary Subscribers would be found sufficient to carry on so good a Design.

On the 26th of *May*, 1766, there was a large meeting of the principal Gentlemen of the County, University, and Town; a handsome Subscription was entered into for the Support of a General Infirmary, a Committee appointed to prepare Rules for the Government of it, and a Treasurer and Secretary chosen.

July the 2d, 1766, Dr. *Addenbrooke's* Trustees offered to grant a lease of the house and ground for a long term to new Trustees, to be nominated by the Subscribers: but upon laying this matter before the Hon. Mr. *Yorke*, he was of opinion, that the Trustees could not extend or vary Dr. *Addenbrooke's* plan, without an act of parliament. Application was therefore made the following session, and an act obtained "for establishing and well-governing a General Hospital, to be called ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL, in the Town of *Cambridge*."

On

* 1600*l.* of which was vested in the Public Funds, and the Remainder was laid out by the Trustees for the Use of the Hospital.

On the same 2d of July, it was agreed to open the Hospital for the reception of patients at *Michaelmas* following, and orders were given to prepare every thing for that purpose.

On Monday, October the 13th, 1766, the Hospital was opened, since which time the public has been regularly informed of its success.

By the act of parliament abovementioned, the Governors of this Hospital (as may be seen at large in the Rules and Orders) were incorporated by the name of "The President and Governors of *Addenbrooke's* Hospital in the Town of *Cambridge*;" and made capable, without Licence in Mortmain, to purchase, take or receive any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any estate or interest arising or derived out of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments for the purposes aforesaid.

In consequence of which privilege, the Hospital was very early endowed by Mrs. *Cawthorne*, of *Cambridge*, with six acres of freehold arable land and leys lying in the fields of *Barnwell*, and let at the yearly rent of 4l. 5s.

When the Hospital was conveyed from Dr. *Addenbrooke's* Trustees to the present Governors, a kitchen and all other offices were either totally wanting or left incomplete: to supply this defect, the Governors at first purchased a small tenement adjoining to the Hospital. But by the liberal contributions of the neighbouring noblemen, gentlemen, and others, they have since been enabled to fit up the house with all the necessary offices according to a plan given them by Mr. *Essex*, to lay out the ground about the Hospital, to make new walls and fences where wanted, and to repair the old ones. The carrying of these improvements into execution has been attended with a very great expence, as may be seen from the printed accounts. But the above necessary works being now completed, the Governors hope, that few extraordinary expences will be incurred for the future.

Notwithstanding these very considerable outgoings, the Governors have been enabled this year to add 300l. more to the 2200l. capital stock they had before in the funds.

And they flatter themselves, that the public will see reason from the printed accounts of patients cured, &c. to be fully satisfied with the usefulness of this Charity, and to continue their support of it.

The annual List of Patients for the Year ending
MICHAELMAS, 1771.

Number of Patients admitted.

In-patients remaining in the house upon closing the books, October 8, 1770,	29
Out-patients then on the books,	90
Admitted In-patients from October 22, 1770, to October 14, 1771,	210
Out-patients,	250
In all	579

Number of Patients discharged.

Cured,	333
Received benefit,	21
* For irregularity and non-attendance,	27
Ditto at their own request,	8
Incurable,	7
Dead,	12
In-patients made Out-patients,	36
Out-patients made In-patients,	9
Out-patients on the books Oct. 14, 1771,	102
Patients remaining in the house at ditto,	24
In all	579

* This article chiefly relates to Out-patients, many of whom living at a distance, when they are cured forget or are unwilling to come and return thanks; and so not appearing for two weeks together, are agreeably to the Rules of the Hospital, entered in the Books as discharged for Irregularity.

Charge

Charge for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1771.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Annual Subscriptions for the year ending as above,	677	17	0
Arrears of ditto, for year ending at <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1769,	47	5	0
Arrears of ditto, for year ending at <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1770,	129	4	0
Benefactions for general use, received this year,	93	7	0
Collection at the church door on the day of gen. meeting,	153	11	7
Oratorio, ————	193	12	9
Concert, ————	117	11	9
Charity box, ————	4	14	0
Interest of 2200 <i>l.</i> in 3 per cent. consol. for a year to } <i>Midsummer</i> , 1771, ————	66	0	0
Half a year's Interest of 300 <i>l.</i> in ditto to <i>Midsummer</i> , 1771,	4	10	0
Rent of the estate at <i>Barnwell</i> , given by Mrs. Caw- } thorne, for 2 years up to <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1771, ————	8	10	0
By Mr. Merrill's account for sale of sermons, adver- } tising, &c. deducted, ————	2	4	0
Cash remaining in Treasurer's hands from last year's } account, ————	565	7	0
Ditto, remaining in the Matron's hands, ————	13	5	10½
Received by ditto, for sundry small articles, as by book,	6	6	9
Total charge	2083	6	8½

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Discharge for the Year.

By arrears of Subscriptions for this year, ————	172	5	0
By arrears at this audit of ditto year ending <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1769	25	4	0
By arrears at ditto of ditto year ending <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1770	37	16	0
By purchase of 300 <i>l.</i> cap. stock in the 3 per cent. con.	257	12	6
Housekeeping, as by the following articles, viz.			
Butcher, ————	108	13	5
Brewer, ————	54	8	0
Baker and Mealman, ————	90	1	2
Grocer, ————	48	12	6
Coals, Freightage and Carriage, ————	37	11	6
Sundries in the Matron's book, ————	78	10	8
A Present from the Governors to the Surgeons,	63	0	0
Two years Land tax for Mrs. Cawthorne's estate up } to <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1771, ————	1	8	4
Salaries and Wages, ————	114	16	3½
Shop, Furniture, Drugs, and Medicines, ————	117	2	11
Stationary, Printing, and Advertising, ————	15	16	5
Improvements, Repairs, &c. about the House & Garden,	116	2	5
Furniture of various kinds for the House and Wards,	100	12	6½
Musick Expences, two Days, ————	324	8	11
Balance in the Treasurer's hands, ————	316	12	11
Ditto in the Matron's hands, ————	2	11	2½
Total discharge	2083	6	8½
Officers			

} 324. 8. //

OFFICERS of the CHARITY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARDWICKE,
PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alderman Newling, Treasurer.*

Physicians and Surgeons who attend gratis.

Robert Glynn Clobery, M.D.	} Physicians.
Charles Collignon, M.D.	
Edward Waring, M.D.	

Mr. Richard Hayles,	} Surgeons.
Mr. Allen Hopkins,	
Mr. Thomas Thackeray,	

Mr. John Haggerstone, Secretary.

Mr. John Debraz, Apothecary.

Mrs. Anne Perry, Matron.

The following is a list of those Clergymen belonging to the Town and University, who have voluntarily engaged to read Prayers, &c. at the Hospital, in weekly rotation; printed in the order, in which their turn for the next time comes.

Dr. Gordon,	Dr. Barnardiston,	Mr. Preston,
Mr. Stevens, Sen.	Mr. Thackeray,	Mr. Charlesworth,
Mr. Martyn,	Dr. Thomas,	Mr. Bennet,
Mr. Colman,	Dr. Brooke,	Mr. Panchen,
Mr. Farmer,	Mr. Jebb,	Mr. Mead.
Mr. Meades,	Mr. Pritchett,	

If any other Gentlemen should find leisure or inclination for such an employment, their assistance will be thankfully acknowledged.

* Mr. Alderman Halsted having resigned the Office of Treasurer, Mr. Alderman Newling was chosen in his Room; by whom Subscriptions, &c. for the present Year are received.

Bene-

Benefactors this Year.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Chesterton Parish, _____	2	2	0
The Right Rev. Dr. Garnet, Bishop of Clogher, _____	10	0	0
Mr. Barth. Fuller, by Will, _____	5	0	0
St. Andrew's Parish, _____	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Kingston, _____	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Cowper, _____	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas, late Rector of Stretham, by Will, _____	50	0	0
Mrs. Wale, of Shelford, _____	9	9	0
The Rev. Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen College, _____	6	6	0
The Rev. Dr. Burrough, of Wisbich, _____	1	1	0
	93	7	0

A List of perpetual GOVERNORS under the Act of Parliament.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY of Cambridge, for the time being.
 THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, for the time being.
 THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY, for the time being.
 THE HIGH STEWARD OF THE CORPORATION of Cambridge, for time being.
 THE HIGH SHERIFF of the County of Cambridge, for the time being.
 THE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT for the County, University, and Town of Cambridge, for the time being.
 THE VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University of Cambridge, for the time being.
 THE MAYOR of the Town of Cambridge, for the time being.

A List of GOVERNORS for Life, by Benefaction.

Christopher Anstey, Esq; Trumpington.
 Dr. Askew, of Newcastle.
 The Honourable Mr. Cadogan, Member for the Town.
 Mrs. Cawthorne, of Cambridge.
 Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Member for the County.
 The most Noble the Marchioness Grey, Wimple.
 The Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke, President.
 Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longstanton.
 Dr. Heberden, of London.
 The Reverend Mr. Hetherington, Fellow of Eton.
 Soame Jephys, Esq; Member for the Town.
 The Right Honourable Lord Montfort.
 The Reverend Mr. Peck, for the Parish of Trumpington.
 The Reverend Dr. Charles Plumptre, Archdeacon of Ely.
 John Carter Pollard, Esq; Weston Colville.
 Newdigate Poyntz, Esq; London.
 The Hon. Mr. John Yorke.

* *An Alphabetical List of annual Subscribers.*

From Michaelmas 1770, to Michaelmas 1771.

A		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John Alderson, Esq; Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Allen, Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Charles Allix, Esq; Swaffham,	—	5	5	0
Mr. John Arthey, Isleham,	—	1	1	0
George Ashby, Esq; Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Ashby, of St. John's Coll.	—	1	1	0

B		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. Chancellor Backhouse, Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Frances Baines, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Barker, Queen's Coll.	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, Master of Ben'et Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Barwick, Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Beadon, of St. John's Coll. Pub. Orator,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Bentham, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Edmund Bentham, St. John's Coll.	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Beridge, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Beridge, of Jesus Coll.	—	1	1	0
Sir Robert Bernard, Bart. Hunts,	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Blakeway, Vicar of Long Stanton,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Bond, Surgeon of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
* Thomas Brand, Esq; Kimpton, Hertfordshire,	—	10	10	0
The Rev. Dr. Brooke, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
* The Rev. Dr. Brown, Master of Pembroke-Hall,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Burleigh, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Burrough, of Wisbich,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Bullock, of Drayton,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Burrel, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0

C		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq;	—	10	10	0
Dr. Calvert, Trinity Hall,	—	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle,	—	3	3	0
The Rev. Dr. Caryl, Master of Jesus Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Chapman, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Chappelow, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Chetham, Barnwell,	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Clapham, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Thomas Cockayne, Esq; Soham,	—	4	4	0
The Rev. Mr. Cole, Milton,	—	1	1	0

B

James

* The New Subscribers are marked with an Asterisk.

James Collier, Esq; of March,	—	2	2	0
Dr. Collignon, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Colman, of Bene't Coll.	—	1	1	0
Messrs. Corbin and Co. London,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Daniel Corney, Shelford,	—	2	2	0
*Mr. Cory, Apothecary, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. Madingley,	—	10	10	0
Mr. Peter Cowling, of Fenstanton,	—	2	2	0
*Richard Croftes, Esq; Member for the University,	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Crofs, of Stow,	—	1	1	0

D

Francis Dawes, Esq; Peterhouse,	—	1	1	0
*Mr. Charles Day, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mr. James Day, ditto,	—	1	1	0
Francis Dixon, Esq; of Upwell,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Berry Dodson, of Swavefey,	—	2	2	0

E

The Rev. Dr. Elliston, Master of Sidney Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely,	—	20	0	0
William Howell Ewin, LL.D. Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Miss Ewin, ditto,	—	2	2	0

F

Mr. William Fairchild, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Farmer, of Emmanuel Coll.	—	1	1	0
*The Right Hon. Lord Ferrers, of St. John's Coll.	—	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Finch, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Finch, ditto,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Joshua Finch, ditto,	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Fisher, ditto,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Duxford,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Fletcher, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Foster, ditto,	—	2	2	0

G

William Payne George, Esq; of Abington,	—	2	2	0
*Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart,	—	10	10	0
Mr. Alderman Gifford, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mr. John Gillam, ditto,	—	1	1	0
Dr. Glynn, King's Coll.	—	4	4	0
The Rev. Dr. Goddard, Master of Clare Hall,	—	2	2	0
John Goddard, Esq; Wisbich,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Gooch, Ditton,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Gould, Clare Hall,	—	1	1	0
The most Noble the Marchioness Grey,	—	5	5	0

Thomas

Thomas Gray, Esq; Pembroke Hall,	—	2	2	0
William Greaves, B. B. Esq; of Fulbourn,	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas Greene, Dean of Salisbury,	—	5	5	0
Charles Greene, Esq; of Hemmingsford, Hunts,	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Susannah Greene, Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
William De Grey, Esq; Member for the University,	—	5	5	0

H

The Rev. Dr. Hallifax, Trinity Hall, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Halsted, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, Wimple,	—	2	0	0
James Harkness, Esq; of New Barnes, Isle of Ely,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Harris, Cheveley,	—	2	2	0
Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longstanton,	—	5	5	0
Mr. Haylock, of Sawston,	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Headly, of Shelford,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Heaton, Prebendary of Ely,	—	2	2	0
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Hervey, ditto,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hetherington, Fellow of Eton,	—	10	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Hey, of Sidney Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hicks, Denver, Norfolk,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Hide, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
John Hitch, Esq; of Melbourn,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Hoffman, Chymist, &c. Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Emmanuel Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Queen's Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Hunter, London,	—	1	1	0
Mr. William Hurrel, of Sawston,	—	1	1	0

J

The Rev. Mr. Jebb, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Soame Jenyns, Esq; of Bottisham,	—	10	10	0
*Alexander Jephson, Esq; of Bartlow,	—	3	3	0
Mrs. Ingle, Shelford,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Ely,	—	2	2	0

K

The Rev. Mr. Knight, Stanwick, Northamptonshire,	—	3	3	0
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L

Edward Leeds, Esq; Croxton,	—	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Ld. Bp. of Lincoln, Buckden,	—	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Lombe, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Longmire, of Peterhouse,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, Linton,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Lort, Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Lunn, Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Lushington,	—	2	2	0
Henry Lyell, Esq; of Bourne,	—	3	3	0

M

Thomas Markby, Esq; Cambridge,	—	5	5	0
Mr. Charles Martindale, ditto,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Martyn, Sidney Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Masters, of Landbeach,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. May, Pembroke Hall,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Meades, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
William Metcalf, Fordham Abbey, Esq;	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Metcalf, of Toft,	—	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Montfort, Horscheath,	—	21	0	0
The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Stow, Norfolk,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Mortlock, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Henry Mulliner, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0

N

The Rev. Mr. Naylor, Milton,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Newling, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Norfolk, ditto,	—	1	1	0

O

The Rev. Dr. Ogden, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Dr. Okes, ditto,	—	2	2	0
George Osbaldeston, Esq; St. John's Coll.	—	1	1	0

P

Mr. Palmby, of Ditton,	—	—	1	1	0
Thomas Panton, Esq; Newmarket,	—	—	5	5	0
Mrs. Panton, ditto,	—	—	3	3	0
Parish of {	All Saints, Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
	St. Edward's,	—	2	2	0
	St. Giles's,	—	2	2	0
	St. Mary's the Great,	—	4	4	0
	St. Michael,	—	2	2	0
	Balsam, Cambridgeshire,	—	2	2	0
	Chesterton,	—	4	4	0
	Cottenham,	—	2	2	0
	Iselham,	—	2	2	0
	Mepal,	—	6	6	0
	Over,	—	2	2	0
	Sheperheath,	—	2	2	0
Soham,	—	2	2	0	
Wicken,	—	—	4	4	0
Willingham,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Pemberton, Trumpington,	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Pepys, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Perkins, Haslingfield,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Pern, of Abington,	—	—	1	1	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Trin Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
			Granado		

Granado

Granado Pigot, Esq; Bassingbourn,	—	3	3	0
The Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of Queen's Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Professor Plumptre, of Cambridge,	—	4	4	0
Mr. Porter, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Potterill, of Foulmire,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Powel, Master of St. John's Coll.	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Prescott, Master of Catherine Hall,	—	2	2	0
Sir Samuel Prime, Knt. Whitton, Middlesex,	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Proby, of Doddington,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Purchas, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Purkis, Magdalen Coll.	—	1	1	0
Joseph Pyke, Esq; of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0

R

Mr. Raikes, of St. John's Coll.	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Richardson, Master of Emmanuel Coll.	—	4	4	0
Mr. Richmond, Trinity Coll.	—	1	1	0
Mr. Peacock Rickard, of Swaffham,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Rutherford, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0

S

Mr. — Salisbury, Babraham,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Edmund Andrew Salisbury, ditto,	—	1	1	0
Mr. James Salmon, Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Salt, Rector of Hildersham,	—	2	2	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich,	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Sawbridge, of Emmanuel Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Serocold, of Cherry Hinton,	—	2	2	0
Jenison Shaftoe, Esq; of Westwratting,	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Christ Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Smith, Master of Caius Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mrs. Sparke, ditto,	—	2	2	0
Peter Standly, Esq; Paxton, Hunts,	—	5	5	0
Robert Stephenson, Esq; of Newton,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Foulmire,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Stevens, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Sumner, Provost of King's Coll.	—	4	4	0
Mr. Sumpter, of Histon,	—	1	1	0
*Mr. Sykes, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0

T

The Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of Teversham,	—	1	1	0
 The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Master of Christ Coll. <i>Dean of Ely</i>	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Thorpe, of Catherine Hall,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Watson Tookey, Exning,	—	1	1	0
The Hon. M. Townshend, Member for the University,	—	5	5	0

Walter

Walter Trevilian, Esq; of Queen's Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Tunwell, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0

V U

William Vachell, Esq; of Hinxton,	—	2	2	0
Sir Philip Vavazor, Wisbich,	—	3	3	0
The Univerſity Cheſt,	—	21	0	0

W

*Mrs. Wale, of Shelford,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Wall, Apothecary, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Ditto. for a Friend,	—	1	1	0
The Hon. & Rev. Mr. Wallop, of Magdalen Coll.	—	2	2	0
Thomas Watſon Ward, Esq; of Wilbraham,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Warren, Prebendary of Ely,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Ely,	—	1	1	0
Dr. Waring, of Magdalen Coll.	—	2	2	0
*The Rev. Dr. Watſon, of Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Weales, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Weales, Sen. ditto,	—	1	1	0
Mrs. Wedd, Foulmire,	—	1	1	0
Robert Wensley, Esq; of Wiſbich,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Wheeldon, St. Ives, Hunts,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Whiſh, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
*Mr. Wigmore Whiſkin, ditto,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Whiſſon, of Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Daniel Whitby, of Harſton,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, Sen. of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, Jun. ditto,	—	1	1	0
*The Rev. Dr. Wickins, of Perworth,	—	1	1	0
Hale Wortham, Esq; of Royston,	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Wiles, of Waterbeach,	—	1	1	0

Y

Mr. Yorke, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
John Younghuſbands, Esq;	—	2	2	0

Sum Total of Subſcriptions for this Year 621 3 0

Subſcriptions which have been received ſince Michaelmas 1771, and which will come into next year's Account.

Mr. William Bones, of Ditton,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Comings, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Curtis, of Ditton,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. D'Oyly, Prebendary of Ely,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Ferris, of St. John's Coll.	—	1	1	0
Mr. Haggerſtone, of Weſt Wickham,	—	2	2	0

Mrs. Hide,

Mrs. Hide, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. James Jackson, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
John March, Esq; Waresley, Hunts,	—	2	2	0
Mrs. March, ditto,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Parr, of Stanmore, Middlesex,	—	1	1	0
St. Andrew's the Great,	—	4	4	0
St. Mary's the Less,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Pennington, St. John's Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen Coll.	—	2	2	0

HINTS to SUBSCRIBERS.

It may be proper to remind the Subscribers, that it is taken for granted, every Subscriber will continue his Subscription, till the contrary is signified either to the Treasurer or Secretary of the Hospital.

It is recommended to them in the next place, to attend to the largeness of the Arrears, as stated in the printed account for this year; and in consequence to be more punctual in their payments for the future; as it is of great service to the Charity, to have money in advance to defray the current expences of the house, and by ready payments to purchase necessaries at the cheapest rate.

They are further desired to take notice, that by rule 59. of the last printed edition of the Rules and Orders of this Hospital, no Subscriber's recommendation of a Patient can be accepted, while his Subscription is in arrear.

And by rule 34. of ditto, it is ordered, That to all persons, whose Subscriptions shall be in arrear, a Letter shall be sent to put them in mind of their delay, and to request a speedy payment.

To prevent mistakes about this matter, it is thought fit to add, that all Subscriptions are conceived to become due annually on Michaelmas day for the year following in advance. So that all persons whose Subscriptions continue unpaid after that day, in any subsequent year after the first payment are [agreeably to rule 59.] excluded from the privilege of recommending patients, during such nonpayment; and if they remain in arrear for three months from that time, they will be liable to be troubled with a Letter to the effect expressed in rule 34. Except only such Subscribers, as at the time of subscribing desired to have their Subscriptions commence from some other Quarter-day. To avoid confusion however in the accounts, and to bring things more to an uniformity, without giving at the same time any cause of complaint to such Subscribers, it was lately ordered at a general court, That all Subscriptions of this kind should for the future become due on the Michaelmas-day next following the Quarter-day, from which they before commenced.

Lastly, As it would be a burden to the Charity to pay a particular person for collecting the Subscriptions, it is hoped, that every Subscriber will be so much a friend to the Charity as to render such an expence needless, by taking some convenient opportunity of remitting his Subscription to the Treasurer.

Such Subscribers as have not hitherto supplied themselves with the last printed edition of the Rules and Orders of this Hospital, may be furnished therewith by sending to the Hospital, or to Messrs. Merrills, Booksellers, in Cambridge.

N.B. If any Benefactor or Subscriber should find his name or addition by any mistake omitted in the foregoing printed lists, it is hoped he will be kind enough to excuse it, and to signify such omission to the Secretary of the Hospital.

The

The Form of a Recommendation.

To the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital in
Cambridge.

Gentlemen,
I Desire you will admit _____ of the Parish of _____
aged _____ to be an _____ patient of the said Hospital, whom I hereby
recommend as a proper object of Charity: and am,
Your humble Servant,

The Form of a Devise of real Estates.

I Give and devise unto the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's
Hospital, in the Town of Cambridge, and their Successors for ever,
for the uses, intents and purposes herein after-mentioned, that is to say, to
be by them applied to the general uses of the said Hospital; or, to be by them
applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Persons and
Patients there.

The Form of a Bequest of personal Estates.

I Give and bequeath unto the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's
Hospital, in the Town of Cambridge, the Sum of _____
to be by them applied to the general uses of the said Hospital; or, to be by
them applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Persons and
Patients there.

N.B. It being both difficult and expensive to procure a sufficient supply of old
Linen for lint and dressings, a large quantity of which is required for the Pa-
tients, a present of this kind from any friend of the Charity will always be
highly acceptable.

T H E E N D.

